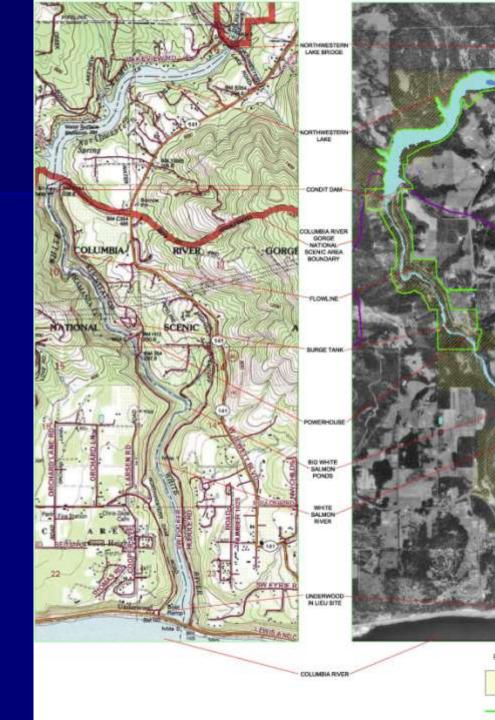
Condit Project Decommissioning

Presentation for Klickitat and White Salmon Rivers Conference March 2011



Project Location





Reservoir

- 11,000 feet long, covering 92 acres
- Supplied by 386 square mile basin that extends to Mt. Adams
- Contains 2.4 million yds³ of reservoir sediment



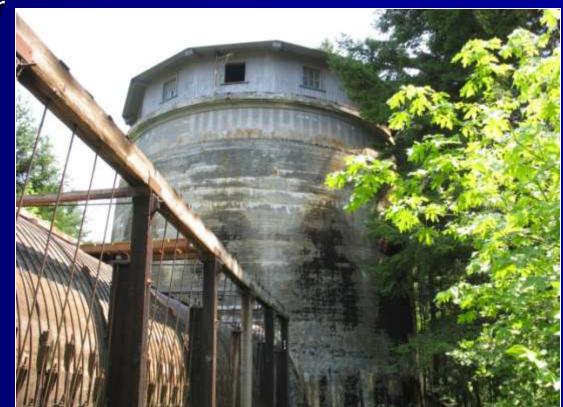
Dam

- Concrete gravity dam, 125' high by 471' long
- 250'-long spillway
- One 10'Hx167'L
 Obermeyer gate
- Five radial gates
 10'-wide x 10' high
- One vertical lift gate, 6' x 12'



Water Conveyance

- 13.5' diameter by 5,100-foot-long wood stave flowline
- 40-foot diameter concrete surge tank
- The flowline bifurcates into
 2 penstocks, 9' diameter x 650' long
- One penstock is steel pipe, while the other is wood stave



Powerhouse

- Capacity: 13.7 megawatts
- 2 double horizontal Francis turbines
- 77,850 megawatt-hours per year

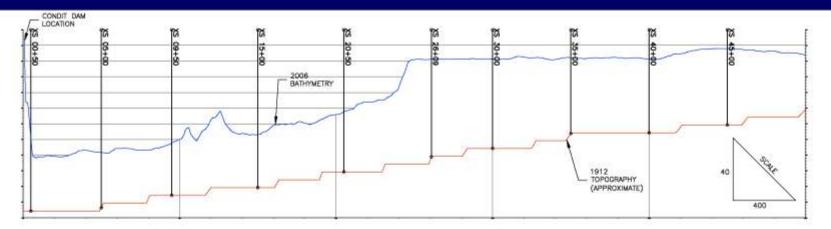


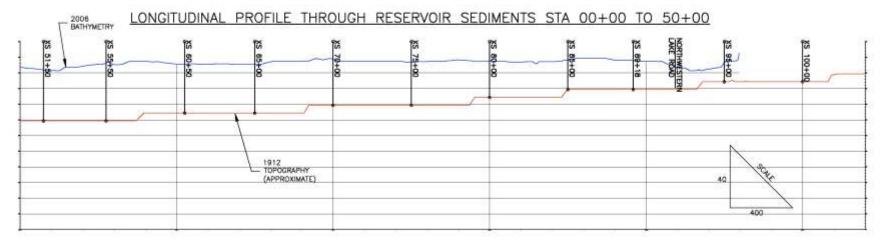
Facilities Removal Dam



Key Elements:

- Remove dam and old construction facilities
- Breach dam through tunnel
- 1.6 to 2.2 million cubic yards sediment released (75% fines)
 - Removed during initial breach and in following 1-3 years
- Re-contour shoreline for slope stability and public safety





LONGITUDINAL PROFILE THROUGH RESERVOIR SEDIMENTS STA 50+00 TO 104+00

NOTE:

SURFACE TOPOGRAPHY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY OTHERS.

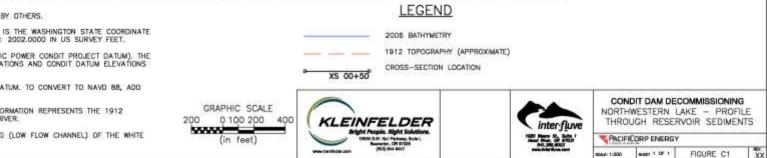
THE BASIS OF COORDINATES FOR THIS SURVEY IS THE WASHINGTON STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM, SOUTH ZONE, NAD B3 CORS96 EPOCH: 2002.0000 IN US SURVEY FEET.

THE VERTICAL DATUM IS CONDIT DATUM (PACIFIC POWER CONDIT PROJECT DATUM). THE VERTICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NAVD 88 ELEVATIONS AND CONDIT DATUM ELEVATIONS IS -9.30 FOR THE CONDIT PROJECT DATUM.

ELEVATIONS AND CONTOURS ARE ON CONDIT DATUM. TO CONVERT TO NAVD 88, ADD 9.30 FEET.

CENTERLINE ALIGNMENT USED FOR PROFILE INFORMATION REPRESENTS THE 1912 CHANNEL ALIGNMENT FOR THE WHITE SALMON RIVER.

THE PROFILE IS CUT ALONG THE 1912 THALWES (LOW FLOW CHANNEL) OF THE WHITE SALMON RIVER,



Material Description	Minimum Size (millimeters)	Maximum Size (millimeters)	% of Material	Volume (cubic yards)
Clay		0.004	7.4	178,257
Silt	0.004	0.0625	28.8	697,783
Very Fine Sand	0.0625	0.125	23.6	571,936
Fine Sand	0.125	0.25	16.2	392,217
Medium Sand	0.25	0.5	10.8	260,805
Coarse Sand	0.5	1	7.6	183,103
Very Coarse Sand	1	2	2.3	56,695
Very Fine Gravel	2	4	1.1	25,938
Gravel and larger	4		2.3	54,805
	Total	2,421,539		

Facilities Removal - Dam

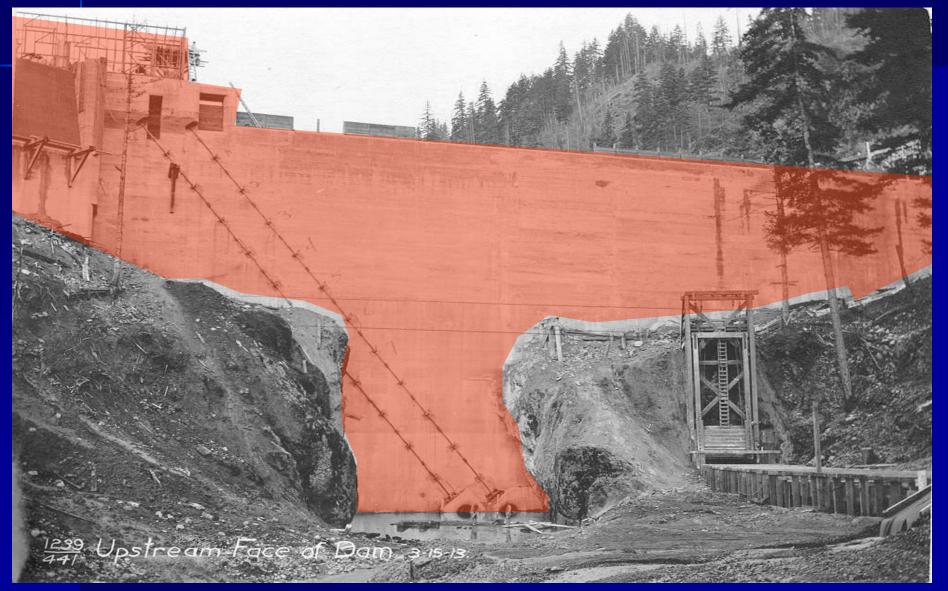
Sediment Assessment, Stabilization, and Management Plan

Sediment & Woody Debris Removal

Tunnel



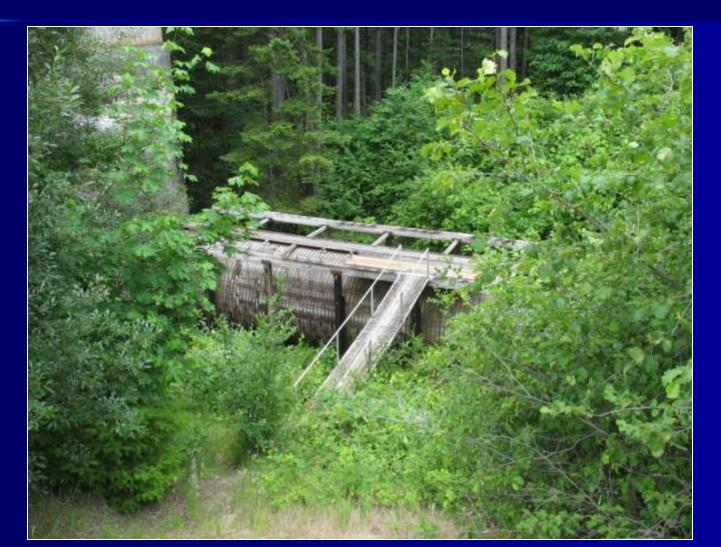
Facilities Removal Dam



Facilities Removal Tunnels & Flumes Used in Construction



Facilities Removal Flowline

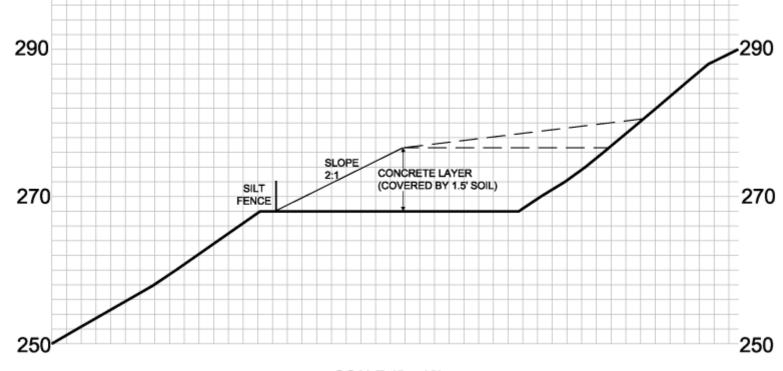


Facilities Removal Flowline & Penstocks

- Remove flowline timber framework, wood stave pipe, and concrete thrust block
- Use flowline alignment for concrete disposal
- Cover and revegetate for restoration
- Penstocks removed up to the powerhouse
- Seal penstocks with concrete bulkheads



ELEVATION (FEET)



ELEVATION (FEET)

SCALE 1" = 10'

Facilities Removal Tailrace

Powerhouse is not removed



Sediment/Water Quality Predicted Effects

- At breach the river will be very muddy, laden with fine sediment - 76,000 NTUs turbidity
- Turbidity will dissipate as it mixes with the Columbia River - 790 NTUs turbidity in Columbia River three miles downstream
- Turbidity decreases exponentially with time, episodic events during restoration of former reservoir
- Variables incomplete mixing, preferential flow patterns, river bed geometry, other hydrodynamic factors

Expected Outcomes

Increased River Habitat

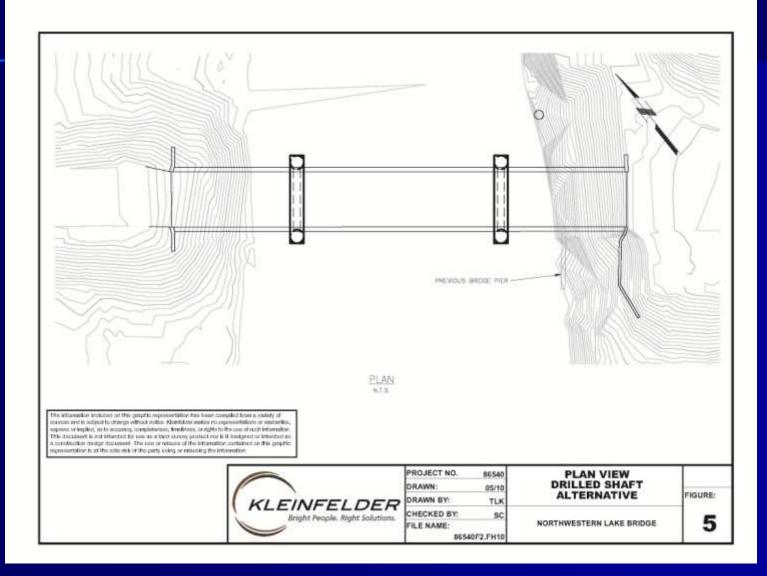
- 18 33 miles of potential river habitat available to steelhead and salmon
- Restoration of natural runs of anadromous fish upstream of the dam
- Benefit wildlife dependent upon anadromous fish
- Restore the conservation value of designated critical habitat in the lower White Salmon River
- By increasing summer flows in the bypass reach, temperatures may be restored to cooler conditions
- Unregulated flows are expected to restore the transport of sediment and large woody debris through the former reservoir and lower White Salmon River which will benefit habitat quality
- Increase whitewater recreation opportunities

Northwestern Lake Bridge

- Construct new bridge piles
- Minimize disturbance
- Concrete BMPs
- No discharge of turbid construction water to river
- No old material into waters of the state
- Shutdown river to boaters
- Routine single lane restrictions; at least one 24hour closure
- Construction June-September



Northwestern Lake Bridge



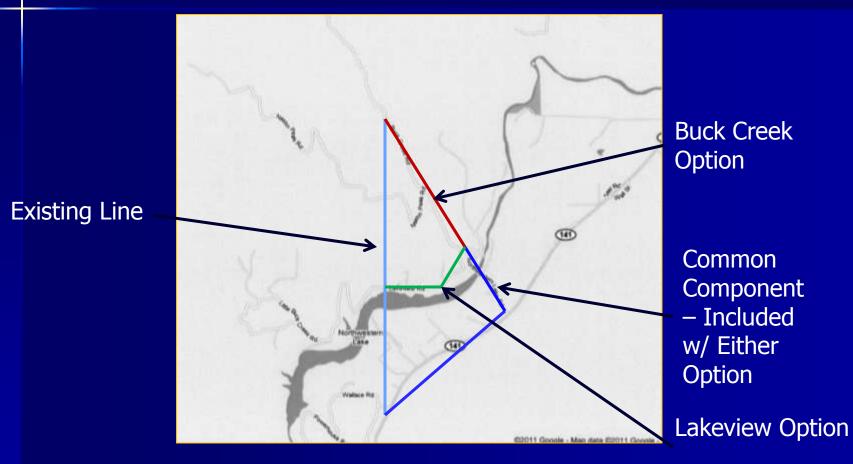
City of White Salmon Waterline

- Construct 11,000 to 14,000 foot new waterline to cross at bridge
- Completion needed prior to dam breach



- Per agreement, city to manage construction
- Construction May October

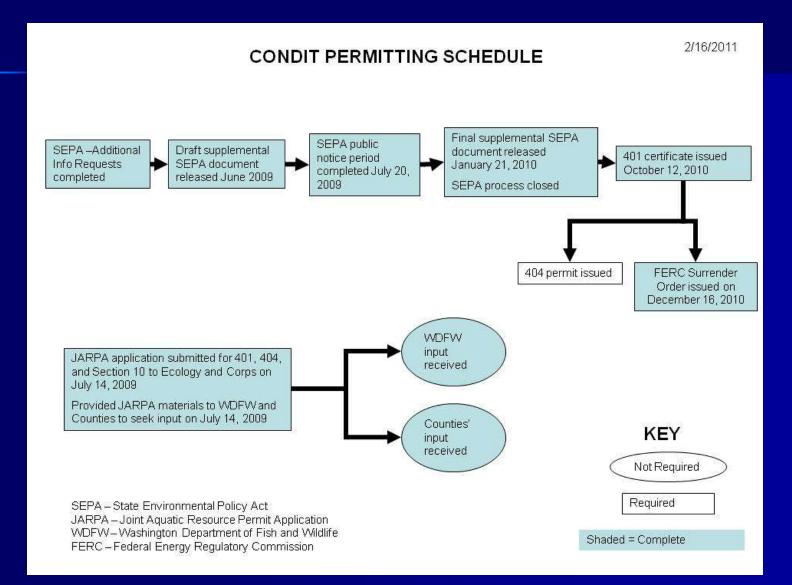
City of White Salmon Waterline



Management Plans

- Project Removal Design Report
- Aquatic Resource Protection Plan
- Dust Control Plan
- Environmental Monitoring Plan
- Erosion Control Plan
- Historic Properties Management Plan
- Public Safety and Traffic Control Plan
- Quality Control and Inspection Plan
- Recreation Facility Removal and Improvement Plan
- Revegetation and Wetlands Management Plan
- Sediment Assessment, Stabilization, and Management Plan
- Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan)
- Woody Debris Management Plan

Regulatory Pathway



Clean Water Act Section 401

- Clean Water Act § 401 prohibits federal agencies (*e.g.*, FERC) from approving dam removal unless Washington State certifies that the removal will comply with its EPA approved water quality standards
- Washington certified the decommissioning project based on a compliance schedule that can last for a 10-year period
- A compliance schedule is an enforceable sequence of measures to bring an activity into compliance with a legal requirement by a specified date

FERC Surrender Order

- Provides for the decommissioning as proposed by the Settlement Agreement
- Establishes consultation requirements with certain parties and FERC
- Requires FERC approval prior to start of work
- Waived Ecology's 401 and associated water quality requirements
- Cease generation no later than October 1, 2011
- Limited in-water work period to Oct/Nov and July/Aug
- Sediment management plan
- Sediment mapping and testing
- Develop plan and protect natural gas pipeline
- Additional plans, drawings, and specifications
- Establish fish protective pockets in drain tunnel
- Monthly progress reports

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers §404 and §10 Permits

Expected conditions:

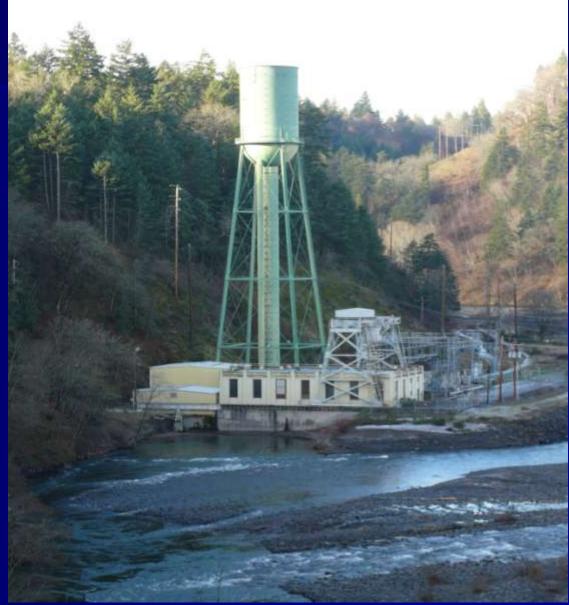
- Implement the project management plans
- Pre-demolition coordination
- Bathymetric surveys of mouth of White Salmon River
- Establish "private aids to navigation" in expected delta area
- If delta is significant and is likely to impact the federal navigation channel of the Columbia River, PacifiCorp will be responsible to dredge
- Bathymetric survey of forebay of Bonneville Dam near the fish ladder intakes. If significant deposition occurs, PacifiCorp will be responsible to dredge

Status

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permit Pending
- Final FERC Surrender Order Pending
- Consultation with stakeholders on management plans -Ongoing
- FERC approval of management plans expected in Spring 2011
- Waterline Construction begins in May 2011
- Bridge Construction begins in June 2011
- Project Removal starts in August 2011

Powerdale Decommissioning

Powerhouse and Surge Tank



Powerdale Dam



ODFW Fish Ladder



ODFW Fish Facility



Powerdale Dam - Work Area



APRIL 2010

Mobilize to the project
 Water Conveyance System Demolition
 Cofferdam Materials Fabrication

Water Conveyance Demolition



Water Conveyance Demolition



Water Conveyance Demolition



MAY 2010

 Surge Tank Removal
 Powerhouse Components Removal
 Cofferdam Materials Fabrication Continued

Powerhouse – Removing the Surge Tank



Powerhouse – Removing the Generator



JUNE 2010

 Final Grading at Powerhouse
 Continued Fabrication of the Cofferdam Materials
 Fabrication of Temporary Fish Passage Systems

Powerhouse – Grading the Top Soil



Box Flume from the Canal – Re-used for Fish Ladder



Building the Bypass Channel



Building the Bypass Channel



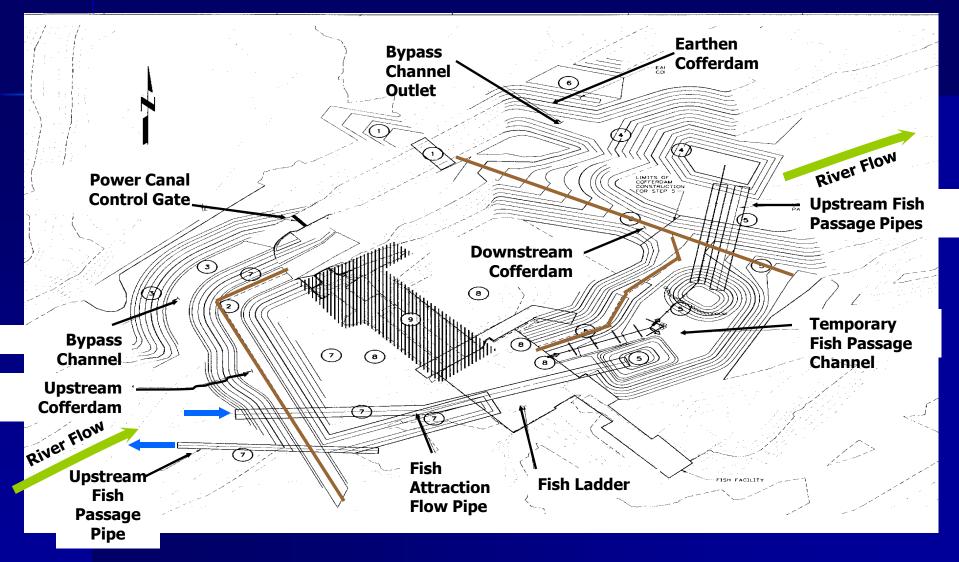
Building the Bypass Channel



JULY 2010

In-water Work Begins
 Cofferdam Construction
 Fish Bypass System Construction

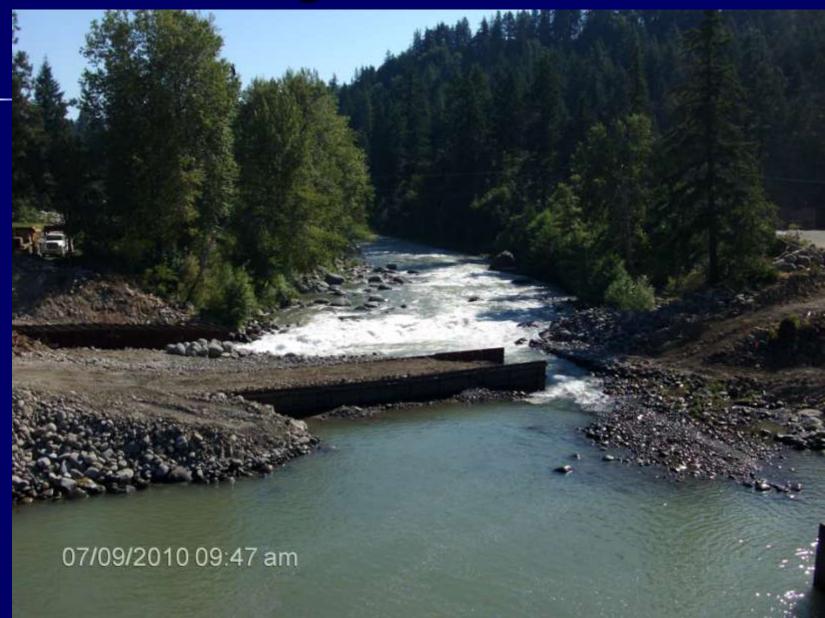
Fish Passage During Dam Removal



Constructing Lower Cofferdam



Constructing Lower Cofferdam



Upstream Fish Passage Construction



Upstream Fish Passage; Lower Cofferdam; Bypass Channel



Upstream Ladder & Attraction Flow Pipe Construction



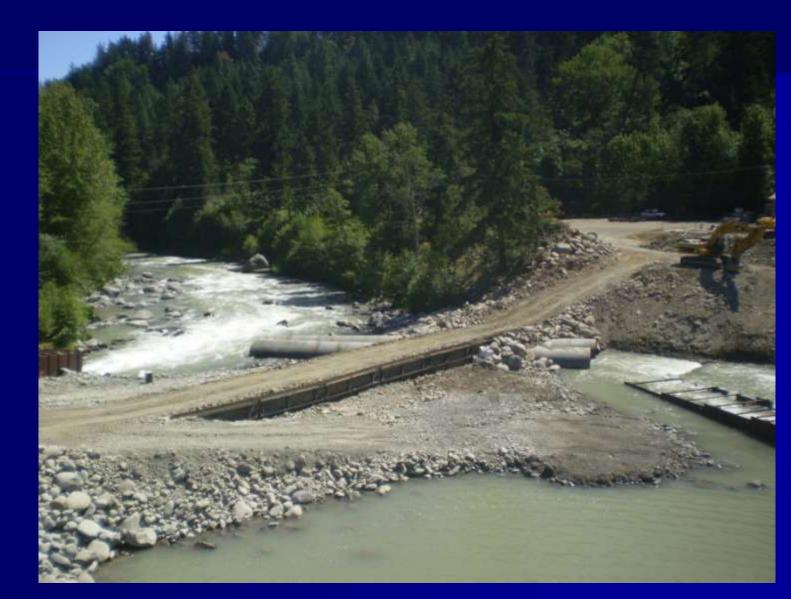
Upstream Ladder Construction



Upstream Fish Ladder & Attraction Flow



Downstream Work Complete



Upstream Cofferdam Work Begins



Upstream Cofferdam Work



Upstream Cofferdam Work



AUGUST 2010

Powerdale Dam Demolition
 ODFW/BPA Fish Facility Removal
 Fish Salvage Efforts Continued

Fish Salvage Crew











Cutting the Roller Gates





Dam Demolition – Looking Downstream









Dam Demolition



Dam Demolition



SEPTEMBER 2010

Cofferdam RemovalFish Ladder Demolition

Upstream Cofferdam



Upstream Cofferdam – Powerdale Dam Removed



Removing Upper Cofferdam



The River Runs Through the Work Site



The River Runs Through the Work Site



OCTOBER 2010

Final GradingRe-vegetation and Planting

Final Grading



Final Grading



Planting



Removal Activities completed on October 29, 2010.







Post high Flow event



Web Addresses

<u>http://www.pacificorp.com/es/hydro/hl/</u> <u>condit.html</u>

<u>http://www.pacificorp.com/es/hydro/hl/</u> <u>twgms.html</u>